

PACT TO MERGE HONDURAS WITH SALVADOR MADE

Carranza Fosters "Basis for Treaty" Made by Bertrand and Melendez.

GUATEMALA IN PERIL
Salvadoreans to Control, With Melendez as President of New Republic.

Special Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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EAST CHURCH, Isle of Sheppey, April 14.—The short Halls-royce airplane which Major Wood and Capt. Wylie hope to make the westward flight from Ireland has undergone a final tuning up.
"All adjustments have been made and we shall start as soon as meteorological reports are favorable," said Major Wood.
"They were not to-day, nor was the machine fully ready."
"Our task will be more difficult than that of the pilots who start from the other side, but it is against us, and if we succeed in our estimate it will take us thirty hours, while the airman crossing the other way may do it under twenty hours. Had there been time I should have gone to the other side, but our machine has had to be built and our preparations made in five weeks, so we are obliged to start from here. Any attempt to make a flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific may have to wait several attempts before he gets properly off."

The short machine will start with a total weight of about 4,000 pounds, which will decrease as its petrol supply of 600 gallons becomes exhausted. The machine has a speed of eighty-five to ninety-five miles an hour and has enough fuel for a continuous flight of forty-two hours. It is proposed to fly at about 6,000 feet. A system of dual controls, one for each pilot, enables either officer immediately to take charge of the machine. Both officers will wear electrically heated clothing.

Bellenger Submits Report.
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Carranza Approves Plan.
The move toward consolidating the two countries, which has been furthered by the present Mexican Government as much as possible, is understood here to be thoroughly in sympathy with the plan advanced by Carranza and Melendez. The result would be to secure Guatemala in between the new nation and Mexico.

In the light of this development the recent establishment of a radio station at Acapulco, Salvador, by Mexicans has taken on added importance, as it would permit Carranza to communicate with Melendez and others in Salvador without having to use the British and American controlled cables along the coast.

The agreement in substance follows:
1. The republics of Salvador and Honduras shall be united, with Carlos Melendez, lately President of Salvador, as President of the new nation, and Francisco Bertrand, President of Honduras, as Vice-President.

2. Bertrand shall resign and turn over the powers of the Presidency of Honduras to the President of the new nation.

3. Salvador shall be the capital of the country.

4. The new President shall form a Cabinet from the elements in the combined republic most agreeable to him, and the Vice-President if he desires shall have a portfolio in the Cabinet.

5. The institution of military measures to carry out the plan shall rest with Melendez, who is to be the garrisoning of the west frontier and the north coast of Salvador with Salvadorians (contact with Guatemalans secure at the points named).

6. The expenses of this mobilization shall be borne by Salvador.

7. Honduran forces may be enrolled, commanded by Melendez, and Salvadorian chiefs who have graduated from Salvadorian military schools.

8. The existing constitutions of Salvador and Honduras shall be annulled.

9. A new constitution for the combined countries shall be framed when the time is deemed "opportune" by the constitutional assembly, the delegates to the assembly being drawn from the two nations in proportion to population.

Gives Salvador Control.
It is provided in this agreement, which is understood to have been made to be able to reach Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, that the amalgamation shall take place during the present year.

Apparently in furtherance of this plan and in order to have a man in the Presidency upon whom he can rely to do his bidding, Francisco Bertrand is pushing the candidacy of Nasario Soriano, his brother-in-law, for that position.

The terms under which the Constitution of the new nation will be drawn up, coupled with the fact that the army of the two nations when merged would be under Salvadorian trained officers directly, would give Salvador complete control of the situation. On the basis of relative population Salvador would have about three times as many delegates attending the proposed constitutional assembly as would Honduras.

No formal protest has yet gone to the State Department from any of the other Central American States. As a matter of fact the terms of this secret agreement between Melendez and Bertrand have not been known accurately enough until now to form the basis of seeking the intervention of the State Department to prevent it being carried out.

The Legation of Guatemala is expected to protest to the Netherlands Government on the assumption that a copy of the agreement has reached Guatemala City by this time.

ORDERS HUDGINS RELEASED.
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WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Supreme Court today ordered the release of William F. Hudgins, secretary of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn. He was committed by Judge Harland Howe in the Federal District Court for contempt.

Hudgins was a witness in June, 1918, at the trial of followers of Pastor Russell, who were accused of conspiring to violate the espionage law. He refused to identify handwriting alleged to be that of one of the defendants. The court declared that his testimony was "impossible to believe." The Russellite defendants were convicted and sentenced to long prison terms.

The opinion ordering the release of Hudgins was written by Chief Justice White.

GOT BANDITS' MONEY.
Frightened Away Before They Received Change for Bill.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—The Roadside State Bank here is \$5 ahead as the result of an attempted holdup. Four young men handed the assistant cashier a bill to change and then drew revolvers on him. They became frightened when the cashier appeared and fled, leaving the money. As they fled the robbers fired six shots into the bank building. No one was injured.

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TWO FLIERS EAGER FOR RACE TO-DAY

Major Morgan Speeds Work at St. John's, N. F., to Beat Hawker Across.

FOG IS CAUSING DELAYS
Sopwith Biplane's Wireless Trouble Prevents an Early Start.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 14.—Harry Hawker, the Australian aviator, and his navigator, Lieutenant-Commander Grove of the British Navy, were compelled again today to postpone their attempt to fly a Sopwith biplane across the Atlantic Ocean. Hawker attributed the postponement to weather conditions, for although the rain had stopped falling the aviation grounds became enveloped in a dense fog, and the ground became so soft that it would have been difficult for the machine to get a proper takeoff.

It was learned today, however, that one of the reasons for the delay was that Hawker and Commander Grove were having trouble with their wireless apparatus.

Meanwhile Major Morgan and Capt. Rayburn are rapidly nearing the completion of the work of assembling their Sopwith biplane and getting it ready for the flight. Their mechanics worked all last night, and Major Morgan announced late this afternoon that he and Capt. Rayburn would make a test flight to-morrow, and that they would start their transatlantic trip a few hours after that if they found their engine and plane functioning properly.

Major Morgan said that prevailing weather conditions would not prevent him from starting. The indications are that the race will be a close one, for the Sopwith biplane and the Martinsyde plane, which are being flown by Major Morgan and Capt. Rayburn, are almost certain.

Hawker, from the attitude he displayed today, is keen to get the jump on his rivals. Capt. Rayburn said his machine is in good condition, and that he is carrying food supplies for himself and Major Morgan for only twenty-four hours.

While the NC-2 made trial trips about the water and sands of the Rockaway naval station yesterday work was rushed upon the NC-3, which has not yet been launched, but which undoubtedly will be one of the best of the fleet.

Lieutenant-Commander Howard W. Schofield, aid for aviation of the Third Naval District, is in charge of the work. After conference with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary and acting head of the navy, it has been decided that the NC-3 will be used in connection with the flight, which have hitherto been more or less conjectured.

Commander Schofield said that either the NC-2 or the NC-3 will be used in the attempt. The flight will start from Rockaway, and the flying boats will follow the general line of the coast, with the intention of reaching the harbor in which they will remain until the second leg of the journey is undertaken has not yet been decided.

The flight is to be made in two stages, although a destroyer has already visited several possible locations.

A tentative list of pilots, mechanics, radio men, and other personnel, made up by the department, but this list is still subject to revision and therefore will not be made public until later.

The pilots who are flying the NC biplane are Commander H. C. Richardson and Lieut. W. Hinton. T. Barn and David McCullough. These will probably be the three who will be in the air for the trip if three ships start.

The crews carried by each boat will number five or six men.

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LIMERICK TIED UP BY GENERAL STRIKE

Called as Protest Against Martial Law.

By the Associated Press.
LIMERICK, Ireland, April 14.—This city awoke today to find itself in the throes of a general strike called by the trades unions as a protest against martial law, which has been imposed on the Limerick military area. The gas and electric supplies were cut off at 5 o'clock this morning and no factories or stores opened to-day except the drug stores having their blinds drawn. Food supplies have ceased coming into the city, as the farmers refuse to take out military permits to enter Limerick.

There have been disorders in several processions were cheered loudly when they marched through the streets. The military area has been extended to include the district north of the River Shannon.

It was reported that the railwaymen had given notice that they would strike in forty-eight hours unless the order for martial law was rescinded. A railway strike would isolate the city completely, as public automobiles are not operating because of the strike. The only transport would be by the limited number of taxis, the price of which already has begun to advance.

The electric workers returned to their plants early today in order that the bakers might be able to work. The gas to-night was still cut off from some sections of the city.

The strike committee permitted provision and milk stores and bakeries to open for a short time this afternoon. There was a scramble for supplies, many families having been without food since Sunday night. Prices meantime had risen rapidly.

The strike committee insists that the strike shall continue until the demands for the signal men in Enniscorthy are taken in some quarters to mean that Tuesday or Wednesday will see the end of the strike.

By the Associated Press.
DUBLIN, April 14.—With reference to the Limerick strike the government has issued a statement that the proclamation in force in Limerick is not intended to interfere with the people of Limerick getting supplies in the ordinary way. It adds that if the people are prevented from obtaining supplies by the action of the strikers, the government is not responsible for this and can do nothing to ameliorate the consequences.

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STRIKE ON B. R. T. IS POSTPONED BY MEN

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Officials asserted that there were five thousand men and women present. Such a view of the hall as could be got from the door made this estimate seem very much exaggerated. Though reporters were excluded from the meeting on the ground that it was an executive session of the union, several secret service operatives, stenographers from the office of United States Marshall Powers and police were in the hall.

When the unions met their dispute with Lindley M. Garrison, receiver in charge of the property, was practically where it was at the beginning of the agitation. During the day there was a notable diminution of strike talk on the part of the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Sentiment among scores of the employees, particularly those not affiliated with the union, was palpably against a strike.

This was particularly plain among the women employees of the road. Only two or three of them appeared at last night's meeting. Those with whom a reporter for THE SUN talked on the platforms and in the trains were disinclined to be bitter against the element desiring trouble.

Few Women in the Untog.
"Most of the girls do not belong to the union," said one woman guard. "They tried to form a union among us a while back, but the people at the head of it were all foreigners. We thought they were anxious to get us off the road so they had the jobs for the men, and very few of us joined. We'll give our job to any man that has a gold chevron on his left sleeve—but not to any one else, particularly those that don't talk English and stayed home to make money while the boys went to war."

Another woman guard declared that a strike at this time would fall with great hardship on the women.

"It would mean one of two things for them," she said. "They would have to go back to working in the factories or go into offices at \$8 and \$10 a week. They're now making from \$20 to \$25 on the railroad. Some of those that have been promoted to conductors are getting as much as \$40 a week. We don't object to the union. We'll join the right kind of a union. And if there is a strike I don't suppose we'll be 'blackballed.' But we hope there won't be any strike."

The first of the meetings of employees last night resulted in a definite postponement of action. This was the meeting of the signal men in Enniscorthy, Broadway and Ralph avenue. Generally speaking, the signal men are demanding the same scale of wages as that paid to the other employees of the road. The signal men are already treating with Mr. Garrison through a grievance committee.

This committee reported to last night's meeting, which was presided over by national officials of the union, that Mr. Garrison had refused to accept their increase which was rejected and another somewhat more generous one within the last forty-eight hours.

Though the committee recommended that this offer be rejected also, J. L. Smith, chairman of the grievance committee, said that he was not sure that the men would vote to strike to-night. He said they would wait at least for a few days.

James V. O'Brien, second vice-president of the Amalgamated, arrived here from Boston on his way to Washington yesterday and spent most of the day in conference with the union leaders in touch with the B. R. T. situation.

P. J. O'Brien, second vice-president of the Amalgamated, said yesterday afternoon that the meeting at the Continental Hotel that the meetings last night were to be for both union and non-union men. Nevertheless, men who were not members of the union were not allowed to enter the hall. The union men were asked to show an admission ticket or his union card in the Amalgamated. Those who had neither were asked if they wanted to join the union. Those unwilling to join were not admitted.

In this connection several veteran employees of the company showed a good deal of indignation outside of Arcadia Hall. They produced a circular letter inviting them to the meeting. When this was not sufficient to get them in and when they were asked to join the union several of them walked away from the hall denouncing them in charge.

At 8 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting, there were but a handful of men in the hall. Across the street and on the sidewalk there were perhaps 300 men, many of whom were waiting for the national and local officials of the union to arrive before entering.

Before going to the meeting Mr. O'Brien of the international association stated that there would be no strike this morning.

"I'm not talking strike," he said, "and I never have talked strike. The executive committee and the representatives of the Amalgamated association will make their report to the men to-night and only after we have talked it over will we be able to predict what our future action will be."

During the day it was announced from Mr. Garrison's office that a committee of shop employees, regardless of the union, had been selected to make their appeal for an increase in pay and better working conditions. In accordance with his declared resolution to treat the employees as such though not with the union as representing them.

Substantiating their claim to between 75 and 85 per cent. of the men union officials yesterday gave the figures for the Fresh Pond division, where out of 700 hands \$33 belong to the union.

On the other hand the employees of the DeKalb avenue station, most of them veterans with long records to maintain, voted definitely yesterday not to strike. Only four per cent. of the men at DeKalb avenue belong to the union and they decided to stand by the non-union veterans.

"We called on Mr. Garrison and were treated splendidly," said Jacob Twiler, a conductor for sixteen years, in describing the stand of the De Kalb avenue men. "If we have any grievances we will take them up with Mr. Garrison's representative, Mr. Seibert, and I'm sure we'll get a square deal. As long as we have the department, the strikers and dispatchers and the trustees we have had we will

Mr. Garrison promptly informed the committee that he would confer with them.

This was later denied by representatives of the union. They said that the committee which had talked to Mr. Garrison was made up of the divisional trustees of the employees, who were appointed by the company, and who were deceiving their fellow workers into the belief that the company was about to grant all their demands. The union officials are opposing any such method of treatment with the company, declaring that if the union is not recognized a strike will be the only alternative.

Would Expect City's Protection.
A report that the Amalgamated officials were appealing yesterday to Federal Judge Mayer, who appointed Mr. Garrison receiver, was later denied by union officials and by their attorney, Louis Fridiger. It was also denied that a letter had been sent to Judge Mayer. The jurist was engaged upon the bench throughout the afternoon, and so far as could be learned had received neither oral nor written communication in relation to the strike.

Later in the day when Mr. Garrison was asked whether he would seek Federal protection for the property in the event of a strike, in view of the fact that it is technically now under the control of the United States Court in bankruptcy proceedings, replied that any such steps would have to be taken through the United States marshal in Brooklyn. His attention was called to the fact that the United States Marshal has only ten deputies.

"If he needs them," said Mr. Garrison with a smile, "he can get ten thousand."

In some quarters this led to the report that troops at Camp Mills and Camp Upton might be called upon. It could not be learned that any steps had been taken in any way to prepare the troops for such duty.

Mr. Garrison made it perfectly plain later that he would expect protection from the city authorities.

"I assume that should there be a strike," he said, "the city authorities will do their duty. I have no desire to invade the Police Department and I am confident that the men at its head will perform their duties, as they promised when they assumed office. I am awaiting results and doing everything necessary to safeguard the company's property and to attend to the needs of the public."

The receiver repeated his declaration that he is willing, "even anxious," to confer with the employees over their real or fancied grievances, but he adhered to his determination not to talk with "outsiders," as he calls the officials of the Amalgamated.

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